ENGLAND.

versity Tests Bill.

Liberals and Reformers in Assault on the Cabinet Policy and Tactics-The Rights of Private Members and the Power of the Ministers-Premier Gladstone on Popu-

lar Education-The Ballot Bill-Religion and Prison Discipline-Emigration, Bullion and Cotton.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 25, 1872. During the session of the House of Commons to hight Mr. Fawcett, with the view of securing the attention of the Speaker and members, moved an adjournment of the sitting.

This afforded the honorable gentleman an opportunity to make an explanation in regard to the University Tests bill. He complained of the course of the government in regard to the bill. Session after session a measure of this kind had en promised, but none having appeared, this bill to be introduced by persons outside of Ministry. The government had supported the second reading of the bill, and now they wanted half of it eliminated. treating procedure with the entire bill as a vote of want of confidence. He wanted the House to say whether the bill should be proceeded with or cut in two. The government had taken a course which was fatal to the privileges of private members. Unquestionably three-fourths of the House were favorable to the bill; but since the threat of dissolution members had come to him saying they were in favor of the bill, but if they had to decide between the Dublin University Tests and the liberal government they would feel constrained to throw the former overboard.

Mr. Fawcett concluded with a promise that if the government would give a specified day to the bill In committee its promoters would be satisfied.

Dr. Playfair, member for Edinburg and St

Andrew's Universities (a liberal), seconded Mr. Fawcett's motion. He could not let the opportunity pass without expressing regret at the course of the government, which, calling itself liberal, and making great professions of interest in popular for years, could not understand how dangerons it was to invite a Ministerial crisis on a question so insignificant.

Right Hon. Mr. Bouverie, member for Kilmarnock (a liberal), also supported the motion. He called to mind the defeat which the government had lately suffered, and admonished the Ministers that th confidence of the House was already shaken. He quoted the article in the London Daily News of onday last, announcing, by way of threat, that the government had determined to make the Dublin University bill a Cabinet question. It was scandalous that such information should first reach the House through the medium of a newspaper. He asked Mr. Gladstone who the author of that article was; whether he was a member of the Cabinet and, if so, who?

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, complained of the strange inaccuracies into which the speakers had fallen He admitted that the government was pledged to take up the subject of education in Ireland, and that that pledge had not yet been fulfilled, but solely from want of time. Two sessions had been given to the complaints of Ireland, and now England and Scotland were neglected. He denied all responsibility for the newspaper article, said he was not aware of its author and protested against being considered bound by it. As for the request of the member from Brighton to appoint a day for the consideration of his bill it was impossible to grant it; he could not do as much even for government

A long and acrimonious debate followed. Mr. George Morgan, of Denbighshire, called the member for Brighton a political Ishmael, and advised him to go over to the conservatives.

Mr. Fawcett pronounced the answer given him by the government unsatisfactory, and closed the dis. on by withdrawing his motion for adjournment, declaring he should push the bill hereafter as a private member.

The House went into committee on the Rellet bill and several amendments proposed by the government were adopted by large majorities.

The Question of Religion in Connection with Prison Discipline-Marching Towards Rome or the March of Rome!

LONDON, April 25, 1872. In the House of Lords to-night the Duke of Cleve land moved the second reading of the Prisoners' Ministers bill, the object of which is to pay Roman die chaplains for their services in the prisons. Lord Cleveland said he had observed that many sections of the country, notably Liverpool and neighborhood, were intensely Catholic, and the assage of this bill was as much a matter of policy as of justice.

Lord Oranmore spoke against the measure. He declared the time had come when the pretensions of the Church of Rome should be curbed. Lords Carnarvon and Morley supported the bill as

In accordance with the spirit of the age. Viscount Middleton confessed that when it was proposed to make a Romish priest an official person he felt bound to halt.

The bill was passed by a vote of 58 to 22. EMIGRATION TO NEBRASKA.

The steamship Baltic, which sails from Liverpoo to-day for New York, carries out a number of per PLOW OF BULLION TO THE BANK. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased

£114,000 during the past week. THE COTTON SUPPLY.

One thousand one hundred and four bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

IRELAND.

Earl Mayo's Remains Arrived at Kingstown.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, April 25, 1872. The remains of the Earl of Mayo, late Viceroy of India, have arrived at Kingstown, having been conveyed from Suez on the government steam yacht Enchantress. The ceremony of landing the body and the funeral of the deceased will take place to-

Her Majesty Queen Victoria will be represented on the mournful occasion by her son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne.

The Funeral Reception and Cere monies Display.

in Dublin-Brilliant and Imposing DUBLIN, April 25, 1872.

The obsequies of the late Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Earl of Mayo, took place to. day. The remains were landed from the steam yacht Enchantress this morning at Kingston, and prought to the city in a special train. An imposing funeral procession, nearly a mile in length, consisting of the principal officers of the government, a large detachment of the regular troops and many city societies, was formed and passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with dense masses of sympathizing spectators. Conspicious in the funeral cortége were the Marquis of Lorne, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen : Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenent of Ireland at the head of a brilliant staff, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of Dublin. The remains will be taken to Naas, the family seat of the deceased, for final interment.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

The Empress Augusta to Visit Victoria

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 25, 1872. The Empress Augusta will leave Berlin on the 29th inst., for England, to visit Queen Victoria. She will be absent about ten days.

SPAIN

Parliamentary Debate On the Dublin Uni- Don Carlos Across the Frontier and on Soanish Soil at the Head of an Army.

> French Report of the Carlist-Republican Revolutionary Strategy-Legitimacy Opposed to the Movement-Fiery Friendship for Amadeus.

> > TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 25, 1872. The French journals Univers and Liberté announce that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and is now in Spain at the head of ten thousand men. The same papers say a perfect understand ing exists between the Carlists and Spanish

The former are to draw the troops into the open country and leave the towns defenceless against the republicans, who are to rise against the government on the first of May, in all parts of Spain.
ROYALIST LEGITIMACY OPPOSED TO THE INSUREBC-

Only two of the Isabellist generals have as yet joined the insurrection.

The French legitimists hold aloof from this last daring scheme of Don Carlos. MINISTERIAL AND MILITARY SUPPORT FOR AMADRUS.

The friends of the Ministry in the new Cortes held meeting last night, which was presided over by Admiral Topete. The object of the meeting was to assure the gov-

rnment of sympathy and support in its struggle with the insurrection. Sefior Sagasta was present and made a flery

demanding to be placed at the post greatest danger. Marshal Serrano and Señor Rosa also made addresses full of patriotic enthusiasm and loyalty.

Interruption of the Mails. PARIS, April 25, 1872. The Spanish mails have not come to hand to-day.

FRANCE.

Dangerous Conflagration in the Harbor of Marseilles.

Prompt and Gallant Action of American Sailors and Naval Officers.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 25, 1872. Despatches from Marseilles report that an Italian bark, with a cargo of 1,900 cases of petroleum, took fire last night in the midst of the crowded shipping of that port. Through the energy of the officers and crews of the United States fleet now in the harbor the burning vessel was isolated, and an extensive conflagration averted.

The Prefect and the merchants of Marseilles have returned thanks to the officer commanding the

Compliments to Miss Nellie Grant in the Capital. PARIS, April 25, 1872.

Arrangements are being made in this city by the American residents to welcome in a fitting manner Miss Nellie Grant, who is expected here soon. During the stay of the young lady in Paris a ball will be given in her honor at the Grand Hotel.

VESUVIUS.

The Volcano in Violent and Grand Eruption-Naples Crowded with Sightseers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NAPLES, April 25, 1872. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has been increasing in violence since the first signs of com-motion, has now reached an unwonted pitch of

New craters have formed, and streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side in different

Naples is already crowded with visitors, and tourists are arriving from all parts of Europe to witness the spectacle.

THE ATALANTAS.

Preparation for Practice at Putney-Cordial Reception by the English Oarsmen.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 25, 1872. The Atalanta Boat Club crew, of New York, arrived at Liverpool yesterday on the steamship City of Montreal, and stopped last night at the Washington Hotel in that city. They will come to Putney to-day, and will immediately commence practice for the approaching race with the Lon-

don crew over the Thames course. A number of the members of the London Club met the Atalanta crew at Liverpool and gave them a warm greeting.

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Plain Talk About Preachers-Adjournment of the Conference.

The African Methodists reassembled yesterday, Bishop Clinton in the chair. After the usual devotional services Brother Lowery asked advice from the Conference as to how he could collect moneys due him from several charges which he had been unable to collect. Several members addressed the Conference pro and con. One of the speakers remarked that it was seldom he failed to get his salary—for that it was seldom he falled to get his salary—for faithful services money was always ready; but there was a species of lazy preachers who sat on stools, smoked and chewed tobacco, and even told lies, was a species of lazy preachers who sat on stools, smoked and chewed tobacco, and even told lies, instead of using the requisite energy and determination which the Church demands. A great deal of discussion followed on the subject, without any tangible result being reached. The Rev. William H. Bishop was introduced to the Conference. The Bishop is suffering from paralysis, incapacitating him entirely. He has been Bishop for the last sixteen years, and is now acting supernumerary to the Conference. After a short time he addressed the Conference in a feeling manner, requesting them to pray for him, as this, he expected, would be the last time he would meet them on this side of eternity.

The following elders were elected as delegates to the General Conference, to be held at Charlotte, N. C., in June next:—J. F. Thompson, J. Thomas, N. Stubbs, B. Kennedy and G. Rice. The alternates were also elected, consisting of Messrs. Biddle, Dumpson and Roberts.

Messrs, Mills, Jarvis, Prince, Cleft and Berry were elected as travelling deacons, and Chauncey J. Vandusen for local deacons' orders.

The Conference then adjourned.

HORRIBLE KU KLUX OUTRAGE.

HORRIBLE KU KLUX OUTRAGE.

CAIRO, Ill., April 25, 1872. On Monday night a party of disguised men went to the house of Isaac Vancil, near Herrin's Prairie, Williamson county, Illinois seized Vancil, took him to the woods and hanged him. The same party a few weeks ago served upon Vancil written orders threatening him with the fate above recorded in case of his failure to obey them. Vancil was an old man of seventy-five, quite wealthy, and the outrage creates great excitement in the county.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 25—5 P. M.— Consols closed at 33; for both money and the account. United States five-tenty bonds—18628, 90, 18638, old, 015; 18678, 335; ten-forties, 805. PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 25—P. M.—Rentes closed at PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 25—P. M.—Rentes closed at LIVERPOOL. COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL. April 25—5. P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 baies, including 5,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL. BERADSTOVES MARKET.—LIVERPOOL. April 25—5. P. M.—Wheat, 12s. a 12s. 4d. per cental for California white, and 11s. 2d. a 11s. 5d. for red Western spring. Flour, 27s. a 27s. 5d. per bibl. for Western canal. Cord., 22s. 3d. per quarter. The market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL. PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL., April 25—E. M.—Spirits turpentine, 5ds. per cwt. for short rib middles.

LIVERPOOL. PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL., April 25—P. M.—Spirits turpentine, 5ds. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 25—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 4ds. a 47s. per cwt.

PRYSOLSEM MARKET.—LONDON, April 25—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 4ds. a 47s. per cwt.

PRYSOLSEM MARKET.—LONDON, April 25—F. M.—Refined petroleum, 19d. a 1654d, per gallon.

AUSTRALASIA.

gress at the Antipodes.

New Mines and Export of Ore-Murder of a Naval winer-The Army Volunteers and Colonial Cabinets-Diamonds.

TELES SAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1872. The following de alis of Australian news have been received by the steamship Nebraska, which arrived last night from Honolulu, where she connected with the Australian , vail steamer. The Victoria government has signed a mail contract with Mr. Webb, subsidizing Nis line.

The ecctions resulted disastrously to the Martin Ministry, only three members on that side having been returned. Two others had a close contest The bulk of the new members are pledged to op-

ose the government policy. Extensive deposits of plumbago and tin have been found near the borders of the Queensland

The shipment of tin ore to England has been com The body of a murdered man, which has been identified as that of one Bridger, a steward of the British war steamer Rosario, was found floating in

the harbor. The government offers a large reward for the detection of the murderer. Victoria.

Cargo to the value of \$20,000 has been saved from the wreck of the ship Sussex. The captain has been sentenced to one month imprisonment for negligence in losing the vessel.

All the volunteers have been ordered to assemble in Melbourne, to go into camp for drill. Sir Jones McCulloch has resigned his seat in Pariament, and will visit England.

Messrs. Webb & Vogel have offered to the govern ment to make Melbourne the terminus of their line of steamers, in consideration of a subsidy of about \$100,000, and Mr. Duffy has consented to ask Parlia mentary sanction for the subsidy. The merchants of Melbourne have feted Mr. Webb for his services in opening the new route.

A portion of the gold stolen from the ship Nelson twenty years ago, has just been recovered. The government intends proposing the new line of railways at the next sesion of Parliament,

South Australia. The new Ministry assumed office on the 4th inst and will be likely to receive strong support. The overland telegraph will not be finished before

Queensland.

The government offers £1,000 reward for the discovery of diamonds. Several magnificent blocks of opal have beer found and one of them is said to be the largest in

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Mail Service and Postal Communications Contract.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1872. The steamship Nebraska, of the Australian mail line, has arrived from Honolulu, where she connected with the mail steamship from Australia. The Nebraska brings 100 passengers and a full

cargo of wool and flax from Australasia. The non-arrival of the steamship Mohongo, of the same line, which broke down and returned to this port, caused great apprehension in Honolulu and Australia, and Mr. William H. Webb returned by the Nebraska to ascertain the cause of the failure of

The Hawaiian government has concluded a contract with Mr. Webb for a mail service between Honolulu, Australia and New Zealand, and between Honolulu and San Francisco

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

The Premier of the Cabinet Trying to Place a Money Loan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1872. The latest advices from Australasia report that the Premier of the Fiji Islands has arrived in Syd-

ney to attempt the negotiation of a loan, but meets

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

United States Treaty with the Chiefs-Naval and Commercial Advantages.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1872. The steamship Nebraska, at this port, reports that Commander R. W. Meade, of the United States steamer Narragansett, has made a formal treaty with the chiefs of the Navigator's Islands for the exclusive use of the harbor of Pago Pago by the United States government and the California and Australian mail steamship line.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Steamer Virginius Ready for Departure-Troubles in Honduras and San Salvador.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24, Via Havana, April 25, 1872. Advices from Aspinwall to the 20th inst. have

been received. The steamer Virginius was ready for sea, and awaited the arrival of the United States steamer Vyoming before departing.

A state of siege had been declared in Honduras The San Salvadorian troops were calling for the death of President Duenas, who was a prisoner in their hands, before marching to the front.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24, 1 Via Havana April 25, 1872. Advices from Hayti to the 18th inst. represent that the measures taken by the government to suppress the revolution were inadequate, and executions of insurgents had been discontinued.

SAD NEWS FROM THE KANSAS.

Captain Crossman and Several Others Drowned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 24, Via HAVANA, April 25, 1872. The United States steamer Kansas arrived yester day from Greytown. She reports a fatal accident happened to one of her boats, by which Captain man and several others on board were drown ed. The captain's body could not be recovered.

CANADA.

The Commercial Relations Between the Dominion and the United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 25, 1872. In Parliament last night Mr. De Lorme inquired whether it was the intention of the government to take new measures for the purpose of placing on a more satisfactory footing the commercial relations between the United States and Canada. Su Francis Hinck said it was not the intention of the government to take new measures for doing so.

WASHINGTON. BRIGHAM YOUTHG RELEASED.

Parliamentary, Political and Industrial Pro- The Great Salt La 'ce Prophet Triumphs.

> The Probate Court Overrules All Objection. The Late United States Court Illegal-Mormondom Must Govern Itself-The Federal Officers and Counsel Quietly Snubbed-A General Jail Delivery Expected.

SALT LAKE CITY April 25 1879 The proceedings on habeas corpus, based on the personal application of Brigham Young for his discharge, was concluded in the Probate Court, before Judge Smith, a Mormon elder, to-day. Territorial Attorney Snow, Mormon, represented the pris-oner, while Deputy United States Attorney High and Judge Gilchrist were for the United States Marshal. The plea as to jurisdiction having been overruled yesterday by Judge Smith, to-day the counsel for the Marsual, Patrick, made a return to the writ. Snow claimed that the warrant of arrest was insufficient, first, because the jurisdiction of the Court was not shown; second, the writ was issued to the United States instead of the Territorial Mar-

shal.

The United States counsel replied that the District Court of this Territory had a United States Marshal to be their executive officer; that the Probate Court was bound by its decision, and it was contended that the District Courts were courts of general jurisdiction, hence jurisdiction in this case was to be presumed, unless it could be disproved. It was also urged that the Probate Court, being an interior Court, could not review or correct the an inferior Court, could not review or correct the proceedings of the district courts, which were of general jurisdiction; also that the prisoner, being held by United States officers under a regular process of law, the Probate Court had no power to release him.

The Court overruled all objections, however, and in a long, rambling discussive Mormon-taber-

cess of law, the Probate Court had no power to release him.

The Court overruled all objections, however, and in a long, rambling, discursive Mormon-tabernacie discourse, holding that he must take judicial cognizance of the matter; that all the proceedings in the United States Courts here for the past two years were illegal, and which he would not hold. Absolutely the people of the Territory had the right to govern themselves. Notwithstanding Congressional enactments they were free and independent; and if the Supreme Court of the United States travelled outside of the record he certainly would not obey any of their decisions.

The whole tenor of the decision showed a clear repudiation of the Congressional acts. The prisoner was discharged, Marshal Patrick, through counsel, protesting and notifying the Court that the proceedings would be removed by certiorari to the District Court.

Brigham Young was congratulated by his Mormon friends, Daniel H. Wells and other leaders being present. The court room was filled, but there was no demonstration after the decision of the Court.

This is considered the first step in the programme of the Mormon leaders to rehabilitate the Probate Court with all its old powers of original and complete jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Church would thus have complete control of the lives and property of all the inhabitants of the Territory.

The hearing of the case will probably be had before Judge Strickland next week on record. Meanwhile Brigham is free and will adjourn the Conference on Sunday next, after its extraordinarily long session. A grand love feast is anticipated.

The other cases on habeas corpus will probably result in the discharge of the prisoners at once. The decision of the United States Supreme Court has not yet arrived.

has not yet arrived.

A serenade is proposed to Brigham Young

LIBBIE GARRABRANT ON TRIAL

The Paterson Poisoning Case-A Jury Obtained in Two Hours-Testimony of Constable Monks.

The trial of Libbie Garrabrant, charged with poisoning Ransom F. Burroughs, was resumed yesterday at Paterson before Judge Bedle. The selection of the jury occupied two hours. The fol lowing gentlemen were empanelled:-Samuel Gregory, Charles Sigler, William Ray, Ichabod Mor ton, Richard Van Iderstine, William H. Zeluff, James McKiernan, Halmagh Van Winkle, Joseph Johnson, William De Gray, Amos Chamberlain and Thomas Jones.

The case was opened by District Attorney Hopper. The first witness called was Constable William Monks, who had a writ of attachment on Burliam Monks, who had a writ of attachment on Burroughs on the 26th of last December. He went to the house where Burroughs lived at half-past eight in the morning. He described the appearance of the interior of the house and the finding of the body of Burroughs. His statement as to the condition of the body and its surroundings was as follows:—
I felt of him and he was dead; the body was cold as ice and the face in red and blue streaks; his face and fingers were so marked; he sat in a rocking chair, leaning back towards the wall; his feet on another chair; the counterpane tucked under his feet and the back part of his head; his head leaned against the wall, a little higher than ing chair, leaning back towards the wall; his feet on another chair; the counterpane tucked under his feet and the back part of his head; his head leaned against the wall, a little higher than the back of the chair; the counterpane was folded over between his head and the wall, and held by the weight of his head; his feet were on top of the other chair; it was similarly tucked under his feet and hung down loosely at the sides; I felt his cheeks; they were cold—as cold as ice; I remained there but a moment and then went and notified Coroner Quin; I left the counterpane as I pulled it down; I left dallagher down stairs while I went for the Coroner; the other entry door was fastened with a piece of stick and two small nails; the lounge stood in the corner; the rocking chair was against the wall, at Burroughs' head; the other chair at his feet position shown to the jury in the dlagram of the room; a slop pail stood about four feet from the body; I did not change the position of the body or anything else when I went to notify the Coroner, except turning down the counterpane from his head; I went and notified Coroner Quin, who, with Mr. Hand rode down; I ran down and got there nearly as quick as they did; Gallagher stood at the door; I went up in the room with the Coroner near and Mr. Hand; did not notice that any change had been made in the position of things; I then found the door leading into the other room had been locked; there was a brass key in it; we found a key also on the stairs leading to the third story; we could find none of the keys to unlock the door; we found these keys through the house; there were five keys altogether. The hasp of the lock had been broken open and it was fastened in with two nails in place of the original screws; the bolt was in the hasp and out of the locks; the hasp was fastened between to drive the nails in; could have unlocked the door with a proper key; I removed some goods out that day, under my attachment; on the mantelpiece we found a small glass bottle, which the Coroner sa

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26-1 A. M. Probabilities.

The lowest barometer will move northeastward into Canada, followed by brisk, and possibly high northwesterly winds, over the upper lakes, which will extend to the lower Cloudy and threatening weather will lakes. probably prevail from Ohio to the New England States and northward, but otherwise clear and pleasant weather very generally. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago

At the meeting of the Department of Public Parks yesterday Commissioner Green offered the following resolution, which was adopted :-Resolved, That the Boulevard be completed from Fifty-ninth street to 156th street at once, planted, lighted and macadamized; that the avenue on the west side of Morn-ing Side Park be opened, and that Hoth street from Fifth avenue to the Boulevard be graded and improved; also that Fifth avenue be planted from Eighty-sixth street, to the end of the grading line.

Grand Haven, Detroit and Toledo,

The Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association failed of a quorum at its meeting last evening, and adjourned at once, subject to the call or the Chair-

The Fish Basis of Settlement for the Alabama Claims.

President Grant Hanging to the Consequential Damages. TEE DEFICIENCY BILL AMENDMENTS Dr. Houard's Case Argued Al Day in the House.

CRESWELL'S CRUSADE AGAINST COLF X.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1872. Secretary Fish's Plan for Settlement of the Trenty Question-The President's Views-The Direct Damage Lobby's Arguments.

The immediate basis of settlement of the troubles in regard to consequential damages, which it is understood is now under consideration on both sides of the Atlantic, attract a good deal of attention here, and is generally laughed at by the demo crats as puerile. It will fall to give satisfaction to a strong minority, which is ready upon every opportunity to arraign the foreign policy of the administration, and it is known, besides, that this panacea of the Secretary of State is far from proving acceptable to the President. If he consents to it it will be only in the interests of peace. He still clings to his original opinion, that the question of consequential damages is a question to be determined only by the arbitrators at Geneva, and, while no award is expected, he thinks this government ought to insist upon the question being disposed of by the only tribunal which is competent to settle it.

It is urged by the adherents of the Secretary of State and the lobby interested in the withdrawal of our claims for consequential damages that their clients may be speedily paid for direct losses; that the settlement of the point in dispute between the two governments is of great interest to the United States, because it will settle all doubt regarding the liability of this government for the payment of claims arising from injuries done to British subects during the Fenian raids in Canada. Indemnity for Injury to a British Ship.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report the bill appropriating \$3,500 to indemnify T. H. Holderness, a British subject, for damage to his ship, the Duke of Edinboro, occasioned by collision with the ship General McPherson, in the Bay of San Francisco. The Morrill Southern Claim Amend-

ment in the Senate-Cole on Sargent's Personality. The Senate spent nearly all day again to-day upon the amendment to the Deficiency Appropria-tion bill, offered by Mr. Morrill, which forbids payments to claimants who have heretofore obtained judgment before the Court of Claims. There were several amendments added to Mr. Morrill's proposition, but none that do away with its pernicious or unjust effect. No one believes that the House will ratify the action of the Senate in this regard, as that body would have undoubtedly repudiated so unjust a provision had anything like a full vote The vote stood 22 for to 17 against the

amendment, only one more than a quorum voting. Mr. Cole undertook to edify the Senate with a personal explanation in relation to an assault made upon him in the House by Mr. Sargent in that gentleman's discussion of the Goat Island bill. In violation of the rules Mr. Sargent used disrespect ful language toward Mr. Cole, and, it is asserted. nserted in the Globe an extract from a speech of Mr. Cole in the Senate upon the right of actual settlers to that island which he did not use in the debate. The Senate refused, however, to hear Mr. Cole's grievances until the Goat Island job comes up for action. It is reported that the President will veto the Goat Island bill if it is passed by the Senate, owing to the fact the republican party in

California is hostile to the measure. Dr. Houard's Case Before the House for a Whole Day-Banks Defving Dawes. The case of Dr. Houard occupied the entire day in the House, and a vote was not reached. The democrats who spoke to-day took occasion in favoring the resolution to attack the administration. Wood, of New York, thought it was clearly proved that Dr. Houard was a citizen of the United States. and as such entitled to our protection. He criticised the action of the administration in neglecting to take steps to have his wrongs righted, which, he thought, ought to have been done long ago. Mr. W. R. Roberts followed Mr. Wood in an eloquent appeal for a new policy in regard to the protection of American citizenship abroad. In conclusion Colonel Roberts advocated the recognition of Cuban belligerency. He had to deal more with sentiment, but not less with logic, than Mr. Willard, who followed with an argument against the validity of Dr. Houard's claim to proection from the government on the ground of American citizenship. He went on to show that Dr. Houard's father was a Frenchman, who emigrated to Cuba from France. His argument was to the effect that the Doctor was a Cuban by birth, and after receiving his education in Philadelphia had returned to island, where he afterward resided, receiving his medical diploma, and practising his profession for thirty years in that country. He argued that Dr. Houard having performed none of the duties of American citizenship, could claim none of its privileges. Mr. Willard claimed that in adopting the policy proposed we go back on the doctrine of expatriation, to establish which we went to war with England in 1812.

Mr. Bingham said that a declaration was necessary by the laws of Spain for a naturalized citizen of any other country to become a citizen of Spain. He took the ground that Dr. Houard was clearly a citizen of the United States If he had committed no act by which he had forfeited the right of citizenship, and was entitled to protection. He claimed that the seventh article of the treaty of 1795 had been violated to bring this point forward. At five o'clock General Banks announced his intention to call the previous question, which was the signal for another struggle on the part of the Ways and Means Committee for the floor to-morrow. At this point General Butler asked for ten minutes to be heard in reply to the attacks which had been made upon the administration, and proceeded to argue that its course had been consistent, and the resolution proposed by the House was impertinent interference. He addressed himself to the remarks made by Messrs. Wood and Voorhees, characterizing them as unwarrantable, and drew a severe contrast between their zeal for a foreign citizen and those within their own border when seeking protection for life and liberty.

At the conclusion of General Butler's remarks, Mr. Dawes appealed to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs not to allow the debate to go on another day, but to finish it then. He said the House had ordered the Tariff bill to be taken up on Tuesday; that he had not been able to get it before the House, and unless to-morrow could be had for that purpose, Tuesday again would come before anything was done upon the question of such importance to the people. General Banks replied they could not get the members out in the evening, and declined to go on with it. After a scene on this subject between Mr. Dawes and General Banks, in which Mr. Randall also endeavored to take a hand, the House adjourned. The fight between the two Massachusette I likely to create a little breeze that may materially disturb the heretofore peaceful position of Mr. Orea well in the Cabinet. It seems that the bottom of Mr. Creswell's opposition to Mr. Col-fax came from his desire to get the complimentary vote of Maryland for Vice President himself, which could not be done unless Colfax was beaten. So determined were Mr. Creswell's friends to beat Colfax and fix a delegation for Wilson that they endeavored, when they were beaten in the primary elections, to break up the Convention; but they failed in this after a lively fight, and a full delegation for Grant and Colfax was elected. The faction who opposed Mr. Creawell in Maryland now propose to "go for him" in a lively style, and endeavor to get his removal from the Cabinet, upon the ground that he is using his patronage in the State to further his own pur-poses. The clique who are to engineer the attack upon him of course expect Mr. Colfax's aid, and they may make it lively for Mr. Creswell, but it is hardly probable that they will be able to do him

stat. smen was so bitter that Banks turned his back n. uch harm. on Daw es after adjournment.

The attem, t of Postmaster General Creswell to Creswell and Colfax. send the delega. phia Convention p. dent tratage of Senator Vilson for Vice Press.

THE EAST RY VER BRIDGE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK BE TIGE COMPANY, PINE 29, NEW YORK, AL. TO THE BOITO, OF THE HERALD:

The pleasant 1 3sk devolves on me to nounce to you that we have this afternoon uncovered the bedrock under the Ne v York caisson. As our b orings had already shown. It is somewhat irregular in surface, but not em hugh so to cause any serious trouble. It is overlaid to a few feet by very compact cemented gravel and boulders, as hard nearly as the rock itself. This is the same material that underlies the our experience has shown us that it is absolutely incompressible.—the total settlement in absolutely incompressible the latter having been but We shall now blast off the rock so as to allow of about the settlement, and then begin the air chambers. It is hogoround work will be completed. As remarks have been made a nais calculated to alarm our e. be work of filling in yed that the under-by the 1st of June. In many of the jour-nployes and throw nanagement of the discredit upon the engineering 1 work, I wish to make a brief stat the purity of the air in Very early in the work commade as to the quantity of carbonic would reach with a thrown off by the ement respecting the caisson. putations were acid, &c., that would probably be thrown off by the respiration of the workmen. Taking of calculation, sufficient air has been of calculation, sufficient air has been to prevent a greater amount than one per cent of impurities ever being press in the chambers. Chemical tests made during the progress of the work show th putations were correctly made. It is quickly the progress of the work show the putations were correctly made. It is quickly ever eaches a higher standard of puriever else the workmen may have said, not has ever been made of difficult breathing who caisson. On the contrary, from the exhibition of the workmen are in danger of overworking selves, and this is, no doubt, the cause of thaustion that is frequently feit on coming in natural atmosphere. For this reason, also, the are each supplied with a cup of hot coffee each watch below, and bunks are provided them, in which they may rest if they will.

F. COLLINGWOOD, Assistant Engineed.

Death of One of the Laborers fro. Natural Causes.

Deaths of laborers who inhale the noxious gase, while employed in the caisson of the East River Bridge, foot of Roosevelt street, are becoming alarmingly frequent, and excites most intense fa ar In the minds of the persons at work in the caisst an or those who contemplate alding in the great work. On Wednesday Patrick McKay, an Irish laboret. Forty-two years of age, living at No. 254 High street Brooklyn, was engaged in the caisson, seventy-live or eighty feet below the surface; but on emerging from the work; at six in the evening was taken sick and forthwitts removed to the Centre Street Hospital by ambulance and placed under the care of Chief Surgeon-Vandewater, who attended constantly up to the time of his death, which occurred some six hours subsequently, as was thought from congestive apoplexy. Death was supposed to have been hastened by inhaling the foul air in the earth where he had been laboring.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Marsh and Surgeon Vandewater made a post-mortem examiin the minds of the persons at work in the calsse "

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Marsh and Surgeon Vandewater made a post-mortem examination on the body, and found that death was due to Bright's disease of the kidneys, which apparently had not been accelerated by any foul air he might have inhaled while at his work. The imags were in a healthy condition, as also most of the other organs, with the exception of the kidneys.

Coroner Young had the ease in charge.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET FIRE.

The following is a list of the losses and insurance on the fire in A. H. White & Co.'s flax mills in Fiftyseventh street, near Eleventh avenue. The loss on stock is estimated at \$35,000: Insured for \$35,125. Loss on machinery, \$4,000; insured for \$81,700. Damage to building, about \$10,000; insured for \$34,000.

The total insurance on the building, machinery and stock is \$150,825, as follows:—Mechanics and Traders', \$2,500; Columbia, \$2,500; Adriatic, \$2,500; Relief, \$2,500; Narragansett, \$2,500; Seston, \$2,500; Commercial, \$2,2500; Muthal, \$2,500; Westchester, \$2,000; Glen's Fails, \$2,250; Lafayyette \$2,500; Franklin, of Philadeiphia, \$2,500; Phenix, \$2,500; Star, \$2,500; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, \$2,500; North British and Mercantile, \$60,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadeiphia, \$2,500; North British and Mercantile, \$60,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadeiphia, \$2,500; North British and Mercantile, \$60,000; Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, \$2,500; Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, \$2,500; Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, \$2,500; Merchants', of Providence, \$3,000; Home, of Columbus, \$3,000; Eastern, of Bangor, \$2,000; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, \$2,500; Alps, of Erie, \$2,500; Alemania, of Cleveland, \$1,500; Sterling, \$1,500; Hope, \$2,500; Clinon, of San Francisco, \$5,000; Fireman's Fund, of California, \$2,500; Merchantia, \$2,500; Lancand, \$2,500; Hoffman, \$2,750; German, of Erie, \$2,200; Corn Exchange, \$2,500; Sun, of Cleveland, \$2,500; Franklin, of Boston, \$2,500; Exchange, of Boston, \$2,500; Brewers and Maisters', \$1,562 50; Merchants' Mutual, of Newark, \$1,562 50; Atlantic, \$2,500; Capital City, of Aloany, \$2,500; And National, of Boston, \$2,500, and National, of Bost The total insurance on the building, machinery

Dandruff.-Burnett's Coconine Kills It-

A .- For a First Class Gentleman's Hat

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street. An Opportunity.—The Choice of Any article in the immense stock of goods at the large store 667 Broadway for one dollar. The goods are sold regardless of cost or vaiue. The variety of useful and fancy goods at this establishment exceeds that of any other institution in the world. It is located at 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel.

A .- To "Give a Fellow Fits" Is the Correct thing, when given in the shape of "THE PERFECT FIT SHIRT," manufactured by WALTER A. PHELAN, 693 Broadway. Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Av

nue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Vitalizing before bre fast, invisorating before dinner, more soothing t' opiates before retiring. Ladles, day and evening. ' tiemen, every day and all night.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Jar-TINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street; box 4,68 J New York Post office. Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliab-taneous. At all druggists.

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad Pressing. s rich and denotous the nearly, &c.
Sold by dealers in fine groceries gener ally. Gentlemen's Dress Hats. F even Dollars. WARNOCK & CO. 50, 319 Broadway.

David's Spring Style of Ger atlemen's HATS. Salesroom 290% Broadway, near Du ane street.

Havana Lottery-Prize Cashed and It's All Over the Ls and, and Is Doing its work on soiled paint, wir dows, floors, and on tar-tished knives, tin, brass and copper wares, we mean a MORGAN'S SONS SAPOL D. Ask for it. Your grocer

Night Thoughts of Those who Use KNOWLES AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER, as a protection against beld age. Bah! They have no night thoughts, they sleep to soundly. Depot. No. 7 Sixth av. Plot and Pa sion Wins in Fashion.-DOUGAN'S Spring HAT wins host of admirers. 112 Nas-sau street, corner Ann.

"Rouse Y', Now, My Merry, Merry Men." and buy your HATS at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway. His spring style! matchless.

Royal Havana Lottery.

Prizes sashed and information furnished: the highest rates pr. si for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver, Gover anent Securities, &c., &c.

2AYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

\$200,000 Saved.—Ten Thousand House-keepers in tale city could save \$10 and upward by purchasing a supply of Dinner Plates at \$1 per dozen; China Plates, \$2 per dozen; ivory-handled Table Knives, \$5 per dozen; plated Table Forks and Spoons, \$6 per dozen, and other farticles now selling by NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., \$66 fireadway, at one-third less than the regular prices.